

## Value & Place.

1. Promoter.
2. Co-operator.
3. Student.
4. Teacher.
5. Technician.
6. Organizer.
7. Administrator.
8. Spiritual Leader.
9. Publicist.

Community Rec' programs continue this aut.  
yr.

Support of C. Rec' Prog. support by Gov't.  
every C. needs parks, playgrounds etc.  
" " provide opp. for C. when  
leave school to continue music, drama, etc.  
Broad range of taste and interest.  
Every C. need persons trained & lead  
in Rec'.



Facilities

Marks & Credits

Competitions

Equipment & Supplies

Care of P. E. Plant

Competitions

Conduct of Sports



## Music.

A melodic perfect cadence must end with the key note preceded by either the dominant itself or some note in the dominant chord. It must also generally fall on the 1<sup>st</sup> or strong beat of the bar.

doh. tonic - keynote

soh - dominant - fifth.

1<sup>st</sup>. Union - Perfect scale.

2<sup>nd</sup>. Major -

3<sup>rd</sup>. Major -

4<sup>th</sup>. Perfect

5<sup>th</sup>

6<sup>th</sup> Major

7<sup>th</sup>

8<sup>th</sup> Octave.

~~1, 2, 3, 6, 4, 5, 7, 8.~~

2, 3, 6, 7, 1, 4, 5, 8.

A series of notes in regular ascending or descending order is called a scale.

Natural or open scale begins on C - Octave scale.

Technical names of scale:-

1. Tonic - (1<sup>st</sup>) dominant - subdominant, supertonic  
c. doh      5. 4. soh      f. fah      2. 3. ray

3. mediant      6. submediant      7. leading note

E. re      A. lah.      B. te.

Function of sharp is to raise a note a  $\frac{1}{2}$  tone to the right.

Function of flat is to raise a note a  $\frac{1}{2}$  tone - movement to the left.

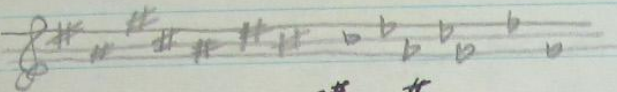
Signature precedes note.

022



1234, 5678

Tetrachord.



G D A E B  $F^{\#}$   $C^{\#}$

7, CG, D, A, E, B - Sharps.

BEA, D, G, C, 7 - 7 lat.

7 B<sup>b</sup> E<sup>b</sup> A<sup>b</sup> G<sup>b</sup> G<sup>b</sup>

2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Doc

Wood Winds.

Piccolo. 2

Flute. 3

Aboc - double red 3

English Horn - Double reed.

claims 3

Bass Clavier.

Basson, Bloubaas.

Contre ou double basson.

Brass.

1. Horn - Fr. 4

2. Trumphet - C below middle C. 3

3. Trombone - slide instrument. 3

4. Bass Trombone.

5. Tuba.

2 p. revision

Percussion.

1 or 2 hairs

C23

Agave Drum, Box Drum, Kettle Drum, <sup>Celeste</sup> Nymbal, Tom Tom.  
Ochestra bells, Lylophora, Chimes, Castanettes, Tambour

*Oschestia* (sells) *Lophosoma* *Chomes* *Castanella* *Tambora*



## Strings.

14 1<sup>st</sup> violin  
14 2<sup>nd</sup> " "  
10 cellos  
10 Viola  
6 Double bass

## Wood Winds.

3 flutes.  
2 double piccolo.  
3 Oboe player  
1 Eng. Horn  
3 Clarinet  
1 Bass Clarinet  
3 Bassoon  
1 Contra Bassoon

## Brass

4 Horns.  
3 trumpets  
3 trombones  
1 tuba

## Percussion

1 Kettledrum - Snare Drum  
2 Percussion Orchestra Bell  
1 or 2 Toms. Cymbal.



Richard Wagner - Leipzig 1813, May 22<sup>nd</sup>.  
Middle class family. Father died 6 months  
after birth - Step-father, Ludwig Seyer-astor.  
No interest for schooling. Interested in theater,  
lit. Became interested in music thru  
opera of von Weber and Beethoven. Music of  
these two gave him idea of taking up  
music. At 21 conductor in small opera  
house. Common in Germany in Austria. Support-  
ed by state used also as theater.

Actress in opera house Wilhelmina (Prinzess)  
Married in 1836. Lived poorly & richly.  
Liked luxury. Went in debt to acquire  
luxury. Conducted in various places in  
Europe. In 1844 appointed Royal  
Kapellmeister at Dresden. In Dresden  
able to produce some of his early operas  
- Rienzi - Flying Dutchman -

libretto  
Started new trend in opera where drama,  
text <sup>music</sup> and staging all of equal importance.  
In search of new food spent much time to  
have them the best possible. Spent time  
in Paris - very poor, etc & filled in time  
with small jobs.

"Tannhäuser" - "Lohengrin".

1849 expelled for revolutionary activities  
from Saxony & Germany for 11 yrs. In  
that time his reputation grew. Public  
demanded him.

King Ludwig called Wagner to Munich  
to take up Royal Conductor of opera 1864.  
King removed all his debts. Saw his  
operas produced in best way. Very satisfied.



Called in Hans von Bulow to keep him.  
Cosima became interested in Wagner  
& his works. Scandal resulted. In  
a more yrs. left Munich. Cosima went  
with him. She had great influence  
on him which resulted in his best  
works. With him from 1866-1883.  
Married in 1870. Her encouragement  
and love meant much to him. In  
1869 Siegfried born to them. (Son) Meant  
much to him. In honor of son composed  
Siegfried Idyll. Small orchestra in it.  
2<sup>nd</sup> violins, 2<sup>nd</sup> violins, 2 violas, 1 cello,  
1 bass, 1 flute, 1 oboe, 2 clarinets, 1  
horn, 1 bassoon, 1 trumpet. Trumpet very  
important later Hans Richter. In 1870  
on Christmas Day all gathered at  
Wagner's house to surprise Cosima.  
Had own theatre built at Bayreuth. Had  
model " " " 15<sup>th</sup> performances in  
1886. Family carried on there after his  
death & music pilgrims came there.  
Siegfried died 1930 became conductor  
after father's death. Died 1883. Cosima 1929.



Participation in P.T. Act. most beneficial to most young people.

Human infancy provides play.

P.T. is recreational.

Contributions to education of boys & girls.

Dynamic, subject to change.

Based on psychology, physiology, anatomy, sociology.

Develop ideals for good behaviour & habits.

### Criteria for selecting Activities:

1. Interesting to ages.
2. Meaning to pupils in terms of past experiences.
3. Within range of child's ability, needs and interest.
4. Recognize individual needs within group.
5. Carry-over value for adult life.

### What kind of a person will a teacher be

1. Interest in sub. matter & pupils.
2. Knowledge.
3. Personality.
4. Leadership.
5. Health.
6. Ability to organize well.
7. Common Sense.
8. Sense of Responsibility.



## Teacher Efficiency.

Alertness.	Attention to Individual needs.
Accuracy.	Discipline.
Co-operation.	Teaching techniques.
Honesty.	Ability to Organize.
Industrious.	Daily Preparation.
Initiative.	Economy of Time.
Judgement.	Knowledge of sub. matter.
Leadership.	
Loyalty.	Personal
Neatness of Dress.	Attitude toward work.
Refinement of manner.	Efficiency in making reports.
Self-control.	Promptness.
Sense of Humour.	Use of Eng.
Special Adaptability.	Voice.
Sportsmanship.	
Patience.	



## Stage Craft.

### ● Terminology.

1. Acting Area - part seen by audience.
2. Proscenium - Arch at edge of stage.
3. Inner or False Proscenium - That contains or piece of scenery making another arch.
4. Apron - Distance beyond arch projecting in front of stage and not adjusted.
5. Masking - Any device to hide something you don't want audience to see. Hide top, exits, etc.
6. Cyclorama - Back wall or back of stage. That wall or scenery. Often smooth surface of canvas. Used as sky looking & seen and valuable & good effects in lighting.
7. Ashes - Curtain between auditorium & stage. Must be in working order. Must be lowered  $\frac{1}{2}$  by performance to see if works.
8. Backing - A section of scenery used to mask or cover up doors & windows.
9. Flat - flat piece of scenery usually wood covered with flannel or wool.
10. A Cut-Off - flat made with different shapes - not usual rectangular.